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Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION

Second Periodic Reports of States Parties

Addendum

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

V.87 89281 0056e

1. This report supplements the initial report on the implementation in the Ukrainian SSR of the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/5/Add.11), which was considered by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its second session in August 1983 (see document CEDAW/C/SR.16 and 21). The report is submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 18 of the Convention.

2. The general guidelines regarding the format and content of reports (CEDAW/C/7) adopted by the Committee at its second session were taken into account in preparing this report. Particular attention was paid to new legislative and other measures adopted since the submission of the original report, and to the actual progress achieved during that time in implementing the provisions of the Convention. In addition, the authors of the report have tried to avoid recapitulating the material contained in the earlier report and the supplementary information submitted by the representative of the Ukrainian SSR during its examination.

PART I

3. The victory of the Great October socialist revolution, whose seventieth anniversary will be widely commemorated in November 1987, laid the foundations for genuine equality of rights of women and men in our country. The new social structure freed women from economic and social oppression, and gave them equal access to employment and education as well as equal participation in political and social life, and shaped women's new image as an equal partner in running the country.

4. The period which has elapsed since the examination of the initial report of the Ukrainian SSR has been noteworthy for the holding, in February-March 1986, of the twenty-seventh Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the twenty-seventh Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, which laid down a far-reaching programme for accelerating the social and economic development of the country. A noteworthy feature of the social programme worked out at the Congress is the implementation of an active social policy, development of the social sphere as a matter of priority, increasingly comprehensive attention to the needs of the population as a whole, including women, and proper conditions of work, living, leisure, education and medical services. It is specifically in the social sphere that the achievements of economic activity are being realized, achievements which affect the vital interests of the people and fulfil the higher aims of socialism, and it is precisely in this field that the humanistic nature of the socialist structure is most widespread and most visible.

5. Here are only a few figures to illustrate the implementation of the social programme in the eleventh Five-Year Plan (1981-1985). During this period, 325 billion roubles were spent on social development - 46 billion more than under the preceding Five-Year Plan. The real income of the population rose by 14 per cent. The average monthly salary of manual and white-collar workers increased by 12 per cent, while the wages of collective farm workers rose by 30 per cent, and the salaries of miners, teachers, doctors and a number of other categories of worker, totalling 3.7 million people, also increased. Per capita payments and benefits from the social consumption funds have risen by 22 per cent, reaching 510 roubles per year. The closest attention is paid in the Republic to solving such important social problems as providing the

population with housing. Over a period of five years in the Ukraine approximately 1.7 million new apartments have been built, thus improving the living conditions of 7.7 million people.

6. All these measures make it possible to achieve greater implementation of the constitutional provision on the equal rights of women and men in the Ukrainian SSR (article 33 of the Constitution).

PART II

Article 7

7. Considerable importance is attached in the Ukrainian SSR to ensuring the equality of men and women in all fields of social life, including the political and public aspects.

8. Women in the Soviet Ukraine participate on the basis of equal rights in the country's society and the running of the State. In the highest organ of State authority - the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR - 234 of the deputies, or 36 per cent, are women, while of the deputies in local Soviets 261,123 are women, representing 49.6 per cent. The Chairman of Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR is Valentina Shevchenko, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

9. Women are also actively engaged in the highest executive and administrative organ of State authority in the Ukrainian SSR, namely the Council of Ministers of the Republic, of which Mariya Orlik is a Deputy Chairman. Women make up more than half the staff of Government and economic administration. More than a third of the Judges and half the Assessors in the People's Courts are women. They also make a significant contribution to the activities of non-governmental organizations. Thousands of them belong to various non-governmental councils and commissions, where they gain valuable experience of public administration. Women play an extremely important role in such broadly-based workers' organizations as the trade unions. More than 1.6 million women have been elected to trade union bodies at all levels - from the local level to that of the Council of Trade Unions of the Ukrainian Republic - and represent 58 per cent of all those elected. Women make up more than half of the leadership of local trade union organizations.

10. All this goes to show that in many respects women are indispensable for the fulfilment of the projects being carried out in our society today, for accelerating the country's social and economic development, achieving the production plans being prepared with women's participation, and implementing an active social policy. At the present time the goal is to involve women more actively in economic and cultural administration.

11. In response to the encouragement and confidence shown by the State, women are increasingly actively involved in the work of non-governmental organizations, while in women's own organizations an organizational consolidation is under way. Everywhere women's councils are being set up in workers' collectives and on a neighbourhood basis. On 17 January 1987, an organizational meeting was held of the Republic Council of Women, over which Mariya Orlik, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR was elected to preside. The Republic Council serves as the umbrella body for more than 52,000 women's workplace and neighbourhood councils. These organizations are helping to bring about the broader involvement of women in political life and in the management of the affairs of the State and society, in

addition to contributing to the all-round development of the creative talents of women and to pooling their efforts in the struggle for peace and friendship among nations.

12. The establishment of a unified system of women's councils is one of the ways of ensuring the increasing democratization of our society and the further development of socialist self-administration on the part of the people.

Article 8

13. The social and political activity of Ukrainian women may also be seen in their participation in efforts to strengthen international peace and co-operation, to avert the threat of nuclear war and to put an end to nuclear testing, as well as in their involvement in the various campaigns that have been mounted to show solidarity and support for those women who are the victims of such massive and flagrant violations of human rights as apartheid and all forms of racism, racial discrimination, colonialism, neo-colonialism, aggression, and foreign occupation and domination.

14. In the Ukrainian SSR, women enjoy opportunities equal to those of men for participating in non-governmental organizations concerned with the strengthening of international peace and security and with the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States. For example, one out of every three active members of the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and of the Ukrainian Republic Committee for the Defence of Peace is a woman.

15. Millions of Ukrainian women also played an active role in the 175,000 anti-war events that took place in 1986 as part of the observance of the International Year of Peace. These events were co-ordinated by the Peace Year Commission of the Ukrainian SSR, whose membership included women. In the course of these events, the women of the Ukrainian SSR added their voices to those raised in support of broadly-based initiatives, aimed at the creation of conditions to ensure the survival of mankind and reliable security for all countries and peoples.

16. Women of the Soviet Ukraine took an active part in the 25,000 events held in cities and villages of the Republic from 8 to 15 May 1987 within the framework of the Week of Action for Security and Co-operation in Europe. A total of 13.5 million people took part in these events.

17. Ukrainian women are regularly included in the Government's delegations to the sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, its organs and its specialized agencies and to international conferences and meetings. Women headed the Ukrainian delegations to the conferences in Mexico City, Copenhagen and Nairobi, where they took an active part in the drafting and adoption of the final documents, which have come to serve as guidelines for the implementation of international co-operation in the cause of enhancing the status of women.

18. At present, the women of the Republic are participating in the preparations for the World Congress of Women, which is to be held from 23 to 27 June 1987 in Moscow under the motto "Towards the Year 2000 - Without Nuclear Weapons! For peace, equality, development!".

Article 10

19. During the reporting period the consistent implementation of the principle of equal rights for women and men in the field of education and vocational

training continued. In 1986, there were 728,000 boys and girls receiving secondary education, and of these 211,000, or one in three, were learning a trade.

20. In the Ukrainian SSR there are no restrictions on women working as teachers. The number of women teachers and educators in the schools of the Republic represents 79 per cent of the total. In educational planning and in the administration of national educational bodies of the Republic, women staff accounted for 56.9 per cent of the total in 1984, which represents a 0.2 per cent increase over 1975.

21. In the Ukrainian SSR equal opportunities are provided for girls and women in the field of vocational instruction and training, and also for their work as teachers, skilled instructors in production, and as administrators of vocational training institutions. In the Republic the training of girls as skilled workers has been expanded, and their involvement in work and public-interest activities has increased. The number of girls attending day vocational training institutions has risen. After finishing general education in school, 45 per cent of girls learn a trade in technical institutes.

22. In recent years there has been a considerable expansion in the training of girls as skilled workers for agriculture, for light and local industry, welfare work, municipal services, trade and public catering. Vocational training for girls is carried on at day vocational training institutions and also at part-time night classes (based on a shift system). These institutions accept students who have completed an eight-year or secondary general-educational school.

23. Girls and boys are trained side by side in vocational technical schools. There are no differences, for example in the duration of study, as regards their vocational training, with the exception of the enrolment of young people in vocational training institutions for occupations involving harmful, arduous or dangerous work, or transport. In such cases girls are trained in accordance with the labour legislation in force, which prohibits or restricts the use of female labour in such jobs.

24. Girls and women who have interrupted their education have the opportunity to acquire a trade on a part-time basis in an evening (shift-based) vocational training institution. If necessary, girls and women may enrol in day vocational training establishments in order to train for a second occupation, if the work for which they were previously trained in the vocational training institution is contra-indicated on grounds of deteriorating health, because of a move to a new place of residence where employment in the previous occupation is not available, or for the purpose of acquiring a related skill.

25. In the vocational and technical educational sphere in the Ukrainian SSR there has been a marked trend towards bringing the status of women teachers into line with that of men, in the case of teachers of engineering as well as senior staff.

26. In higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education in the Ukraine almost 20,000 women are employed as academic and teaching staff (35.6 of the total), including some 4,500 women with higher degrees.

27. Girls have access to all higher educational institutions. The table below shows the percentage change in the proportion of female students in the overall total of students in higher educational institutions in the Republic:

	Academic year			
	1975/76	1980/81	1983/84	1985/86
Higher educational institutions	49.2	52.2	53.8	56.7
Including full-time training	48.2	50.4	52.4	

28. The most noteworthy trend is the percentage increase in the number of female students in higher educational institutions for industry and construction, transport and communications, economics and law. Kiev State University illustrates the growing number of women students in the Republic: over a 10-year period the number of women students in full-time training at Kiev State University rose from 44.8 per cent of the total to 57.2 per cent.

29. Women have considerable opportunities to acquire higher education and to apply their creative energies in all spheres of activity, except for those specialized fields of the economy in which work involves an element of danger to their health. For example, in the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute women are not enrolled in the departments of ferrous metals metallurgy or pressure treatment of metals.

30. Recently there has been a marked increase in the number of students with families. Such students account for 50 per cent of the total number of graduates from higher educational institutions in the Republic. All are allocated individual rooms in the student hostels. Kindergartens and crèches are among the services provided to student-mothers to enable them to finish their studies. The network of polyclinics, sanatoria and preventive clinics and summer holiday centres affiliated to the higher educational institutions is growing with every year.

31. Men and women have equal access to special information of an educational character for the purposes of safeguarding the health and well-being of their families, including information and consultations on family planning.

32. In the Ukrainian SSR a comprehensive scientific and practical programme for health and hygiene education in matters relating to safeguarding the health of women and children has been prepared and is being introduced. Obstetrical and gynaecological doctors, paediatricians and research and teaching staff in medical educational institutions are carrying out a wide range of consultative and health-educational work among the population in courses for mothers and fathers, in children's polyclinics, and in medical and genetic consultations.

33. A new form of out-patient polyclinic services for women - the "Doctor and Family" consultations - has been widely established. These provide consultative assistance on genetic matters and sex education, in addition to their primary functions of preparing young people to carry out their roles as family members and parents and advocating a healthy way of life.

34. In the Ukraine, 1,489 popular universities and 3,252 faculties of medicine and hygiene, with students numbering 538,900, are involved in transferring specialist medical information. For this purpose widespread use is made of the facilities offered by the press, radio, television and the cinema: every year there are some 50 television broadcasts, more than 4,500 radio broadcasts, over 3,000 film shows, and in the press more than 2,000 articles are published.

35. Percentage among total students of women studying in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions

(Percentage of total student numbers)

(At commencement of the academic year)

	1975/76	1980/81	1985/86
Percentage of women in total number of students in higher educational institutions	49.2	52.2	56.7
In educational institutions:			
For industry and construction	41.5	44.7	48.7
For transport and communications	26.5	29.9	32.1
For agriculture	34	35.8	39.9
For economics and law	69	73.2	74.1
For public health, physical culture and sport	50.5	51.8	58.4
For teaching, art and cinematography	67.5	69.5	74.8
Percentage of women in total number of students in secondary educational institutions	52.2	56	58.2
In educational institutions:			
For industry and construction	42.2	46.7	48.3
For transport and communications	24.4	29.1	31.1
For agriculture	34	35.7	36.3
For economics and law	86.9	87.4	86.4
For public health, physical culture and sport	76.7	80.5	82.5
For teaching, art and cinematography	82.2	85.4	88

36. Number of women teachers in secondary general-educational day-schools of the Ministry of Education of the Ukrainian SSR

(At commencement of the academic year)

	Number of teachers (excl. those holding several posts) In 1000s		Incl. women		Percentage of women in total number of teachers and school administrators		
	1975/76	1982/83	1975/76	1982/83	1975/76	1982/83	1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total teachers (incl. school administrators)*							
Total	413.4	387.7	304.5	295.2	74	76	77.1
Incl.:							
Directors of primary schools	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75	100	100
Directors of eight-year schools	10.1	8.8	2.9	3.2	29	37	40.7
Directors of secondary schools	8.0	8.6	2.1	3.1	26	36	39.9
Deputy directors of eight-year schools	5.3	3.7	3.5	2.8	67	74	77.9
Deputy directors of secondary schools	17.9	19.2	12.6	15.2	70	79	82.6
Teachers of classes 1-10/11, excl. school administrators	317.2	294.2	269.2	254.0	85	86	90
Teachers of music, singing, drawing, technical drawing, physical culture and vocational education	54.9	53.2	14.2	16.9	26	32	34.0

* School administrators are normally also engaged in teaching duties.

37. In the Ukrainian SSR women have wide opportunities of access to employment in scientific posts. This is shown by the data given in the following table.

Women scientists

	1975	1980	1982	1985
Total number of women scientists	61.9	72.9	78.1	79.3
Incl. those with higher degrees:				
Doctor of Science	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Candidate of Science	12.1	14.5	16.0	17.4
Number of women scientists holding academic titles:				
Academician, Associate Member of the Academy, Professor	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Assistant Professor	3.0	4.1	4.6	5.1
Senior Scientific Officer	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1
Junior Scientific Officer and Assistant	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.8

Article 11

38. In the Ukrainian SSR consistent practical implementation of the Constitutional provision on the equal rights of women and men to work, to choice of profession, to remuneration for work and to promotion in employment is continuing. A broad range of specific measures on the protection of women's employment and health, on the creation of conditions enabling women to combine work with motherhood, on legal protection and on material and moral support for mothers and children also continues to be implemented.

39. Women account for 52 per cent (10.7 million) of all workers in the Republic. Approximately 40 per cent of them are employed in industry, construction, transport and communications, while almost 30 per cent are involved in the social and cultural sphere, and about 15 per cent in trade, municipal services and welfare work. The highest percentage of women in the overall total of manual and office workers in 1985 was in trade and public catering (85 per cent), in public health, physical education and social security (81 per cent), in public education (75 per cent), and in culture, recreation and entertainment (74 per cent).

40. Proportion of women in the total number of manual and office workers by economic sector

	1975	1982 (percentage)	1985
Total all sectors	52	52	52
Trade and public catering; materials and machinery supply and sales; procurements	77	79	85
Public health, physical culture and social security	83	82	81
Public education	73	74	75
Culture, recreation and entertainment	69	73	74

41. Women working in the national economy have a high level of education which is tending to rise. In the economy of the Ukrainian SSR as a whole, women account for 59 per cent (3.7 million) of the specialists with higher and secondary specialized education.

Number of women specialists with higher and secondary specialized education employed in the national economy

(thousands)

Specialists	1975	1980	1985
1	2	3	4
Total number of women specialists with higher and secondary specialized education	2 532.3	3 157.6	3 740.4
With higher education	936.0	1 189.9	1 440.1
Including:			
Engineers	225.4	325.7	412.2
Agronomists, livestock management specialists, veterinary surgeons and forestry officers	35.4	42.6	46.0
Economists	108.0	158.3	202.7
Doctors	92.5	106.3	126.0
Teachers	422.7	491.5	566.3

Specialists	1975	1980	1985
1	2	3	4
With secondary specialized education	1 596.3	1 967.7	2 300.3
Including:			
Technicians	445.0	580.9	695.2
Agronomists, livestock management specialists, veterinary assistants and technicians, and forestry officers	88.5	108.5	119.5
Planners and statisticians	268.2	355.0	425.6
Medical workers	388.8	425.1	464.5
Teachers	215.0	242.8	280.6

42. The introduction of new techniques and technology and the growth in the cultural and educational level of manual and office workers enables women to enter new professions which require high qualifications. Women are increasingly employed in such complex areas of production as radio engineering and instrument-making, and less and less often in ancillary capacities.

43. Scientific and technological progress helps to cut down on manual labour and to eliminate those of its forms which are arduous and harmful. It has led to the appearance of new occupations and a reduction in the incidence of occupational disease and industrial injury. It is bringing about qualitative changes in the deployment of female labour in industry, as well as a pronounced trend towards the increasing employment of women in this area of the economy. The widespread use of female labour in industry, which generates the major part of the national income, and whose expansion dictates the growth of the technical capacity of the entire national economy, testifies to the increasing role of women in social production.

44. The problems of women at work are accordingly reflected in the social development plans of enterprises. The planned improvements in the conditions of work for women in enterprises embrace a wide range of technical and economic, organizational, social and other measures. Social development plans in enterprises, particularly as regards the status of women in production, are drawn up after a thoroughgoing review of the nature and conditions of the work and after determining the degree of socially useful activity of the different categories of worker. As a result measures are under consideration for the improvement of the working, living and recreational conditions of women workers.

45. A specific and wide-ranging programme to cut down on the use of manual labour in the economy of the Ukrainian SSR for the period 1986-1990 and up to the year 2000 (by the end of the twelfth Five-Year Plan) is aimed at freeing all working women from heavy physical labour.

46. The system of a partial working day or week for women in accordance with a sliding (flexible) schedule, and also at-home work, has become more widely practised. The Regulations for the procedure and conditions for using the sliding (flexible) timetable for the employment of women who have children were approved on 6 June 1984. Under these Regulations, such a timetable is agreed on my management and the female worker, at the time of recruitment and during employment, for women who, because of the need to look after their children, are unable to keep to the normal timetable for the enterprise, establishment or organization concerned.

47. A Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR of 15 May 1984 established a six-hour working day (36 hours per week) and annual leave of 36 working days for nurses engaged in the care of children under the age of three, and for staff responsible for day-care groups in children's pre-school establishments and children's homes. High priority is also given to the construction of pre-school facilities for children in regions in which the level of female employment in social production is high, and in newly established cities.

48. Close attention is paid in the Republic to measures aimed at protecting women at work and establishing healthy and safe working conditions for them. These concerns are consistently reflected in the collective agreements drawn up annually between the administrations of enterprises, institutions and organizations and the trade union committees. At the present time, more than 31,000 collective agreements are in force in the Republic. Of the 3.42 million clauses included in these bilateral binding instruments, almost 200,000 relate to the eleventh, special chapter of the agreements, containing provisions directly aimed at improving the working and living conditions of women and at helping them to bring up their children.

49. The question of safeguarding the health of women in conditions in manufacturing industry in which there is a risk factor is at the forefront of concern for scientists and specialists in the field of health. The introduction in recent years of a number of scientifically valid proposals by scientists to limit noise and dust, and to ensure optimum lighting and to create a micro-climate on the shop-floor have reduced the incidence of gynaecological diseases in chemical and textile enterprises and in tyre and vacuum tube plants by a factor of two. A list of plants, occupations and jobs which involve heavy and harmful conditions of work, and in which it is forbidden to employ women, has been drawn up.

50. During the period of the eleventh Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) alone, working conditions for more than 1.6 million women were brought into line with new and more stringent norms and regulations for labour protection as a result of work carried out on the reconstruction, retooling and overhaul of factory premises and plant. Working conditions for more than 360,000 women working in jobs which involve a high level of noise and vibration have been improved, while nearly 122,000 women have been released from jobs in which working conditions are harmful.

51. Labour legislation in the Republic provides for a series of benefits for women to enable them to combine socially useful employment and motherhood.

52. In enterprises and organizations in which extensive use is made of female labour there are crèches, kindergartens, rooms for nursing mothers and rest rooms for women. In 1985 alone, pre-school children's facilities with places for 89,000 children came into operation. All-day pre-school facilities are now available for 2.6 million children.

53. During the reporting period measures to ensure the equality of rights of women and men to social security have continued to be implemented. These measures include, in particular, the Government Decree of 9 January 1986 on the payment of State benefits for single mothers to widows who have children but are not receiving a children's allowance for loss of the breadwinner.

54. Constant attention is paid in the Ukrainian SSR by the Party and the Government to improving the pensions system and the social security of the population. In the years of the eleventh Five-Year Plan the population of the Republic has received payments and benefits from social consumption funds, under the article entitled "Social security and social insurance", amounting to 52.1 billion roubles, including pensions totalling 40.7 billion roubles and

benefits of 9.7 billion roubles. As of 1 January 1986, there were 12 million pensioners, including 3.3 million pensioners of collective farms. Pension insurance in our country is wholly provided from State Funds and the funds of collective farms, and no deductions are made from the income of workers.

55. The years 1984-1986 saw the continuing implementation of measures to improve the population's pension insurance. In May 1985 the Edict of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "On further improvement of the pension insurance of manual and office workers, collective farm workers and their families" was adopted. It provides for an increase in pensions, which had been fixed more than 10 years previously, and further improvement in the pension insurance of collective farm workers. The minimum pension rates, which were fixed more than 10 years ago in the case of old age and disability pensions and pensions for the loss of the breadwinner, have been increased, as have the minimum pension rates for collective farm workers.

56. In order to bring about a further improvement in the standard of living of sectors of the population which are not sufficiently provided for, and in particular citizens living on their own or those who are unable to work, the Edict of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions "On urgent measures for improving the material well-being of pensioners and families not sufficiently provided for and for intensifying the care of elderly citizens living on their own" of 14 May 1985 was adopted. It provides for a series of supplementary measures to improve their pension entitlements, to extend the system of social services for the elderly and the disabled, and to strengthen State assistance to families with children. The rates of allowances for citizens who are living on their own and are not receiving a pension were increased as early as 1 November 1985. In compliance with the Edict, dated 14 June 1985, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR and the Council of Trade Unions of the Ukrainian Republic on this matter, it is proposed that, during the twelfth Five Year Plan, residential homes for elderly and disabled persons with places for 6,000 people should be built, that the communal facilities of all existing residential homes should be completed and the necessary facilities and equipment provided. A number of supplementary measures for the construction of residential homes in rural areas from funds provided by collective and State farms have been adopted, as well as measures to provide assistance on a patronage basis, and to improve medical and social and cultural services for elderly citizens and disabled people living on their own.

Article 12

57. During the reporting period systematic work was carried out in the Republic with the aim of developing and improving the system of social health care, and of upgrading the quality of medical services for the population. State budgetary allocations for these purposes have been growing from year to year: for 1981-1985 State budgetary expenditure in the Ukrainian SSR on preventive medical and health institutions and measures rose by 14.6 per cent, accounting in 1985 for 2.5 billion roubles.

58. The network of medical institutions providing the population with out-patients' polyclinic services has expanded, and their numbers by the end of 1985 had reached 6,300. In the period 1981-1985 the number of hospital beds in the Republic rose by 41,800, totalling 668,900 in 1985. In the same year the availability of hospital beds was equivalent to 131.5 per 10,000 of the population.

59. In 1985 there were 210,600 doctors and 566,600 other medical personnel engaged in providing health services for the population. The number of doctors represented 41.4 per 10,000 of population.

60. In 1986 the number of doctors in all specialities rose by 4,000, while the number of hospital beds increased by more than 7,000. Accordingly, there are 42 doctors and 132 hospital beds per 10,000 of population. Hospitals with a capacity of 11,900 beds have been built, as well as out-patients' polyclinic services to handle 35,300 consultations per shift. The number of places in sanatoria, boarding schools and holiday and tourist centres has risen by more than 19,000, and now exceeds 668,000. More than five million children and adolescents have spent the summer in pioneer and school camps or in excursion and tourist centres, or have gone to spend the summer holidays in country areas with facilities for children.

61. These measures have helped to improve medical services for women. Taking only the years of the eleventh Five-Year Plan (1981-1985), 35 maternity homes, 12 consultation centres for women, 46 children's hospitals and 17 children's polyclinics were built at a total cost of more than 100 million roubles. Gynaecological offices (consultation rooms) have been organized in all medical and health units; here working women can obtain qualified obstetrical and gynaecological assistance at convenient times. All working women in the Ukrainian SSR are now covered by a twice-yearly preventive examination.

62. Particular attention and care are devoted to women workers during the period of pregnancy. Medical supervision and treatment, free of charge, is available for women in industrial enterprises, in addition to subsidized catering.

Article 13

63. In the Ukrainian SSR legislative provisions relating to this article of the Convention are being consistently implemented.

64. In recent years increasing emphasis is being placed on the treatment of women workers in the sanatoria and preventive medicine centres of industrial enterprises as part of the package of measures aimed at safeguarding and strengthening their health. Currently, in more than 400 such establishments more than 700,000 women, 45 per cent of whom are pregnant, are treated annually.

65. Constant attention is paid by the trade union organizations to matters relating to women's health. In 1985, in the sanatoria and preventive medicine centres run by the trade unions alone, 290,600 women were treated, including 29,500 mothers with children. More than 200,000 people were issued with family passes to health resorts run by the trade unions in the Republic.

66. Much work is being done in connection with health care for the children of workers by the trade union organizations, which provide assistance to families and schools for the upbringing of the current generation. In 1985 more than 2.7 million children had holidays in trade union pioneer camps, and 50 per cent of the passes were made available without charge.

67. In 1985 the total number of people who took holidays or were treated in sanatoria, rest homes or tourist centres, or who took tours, was 12.1 million.

Article 14

68. As a result of the important social measures which have been implemented in the eleventh Five-Year Plan, the average monthly earnings of collective farm workers rose by 30 per cent, and the real incomes of collective farm workers, per family member, actually exceeded those of office and manual workers.

69. Considerable attention is also paid to the provision of housing for the rural population. From 1980 to 1985 the rural housing stock rose by 10.5 million square metres, and consisted of 326.1 million square metres. In 1986 housing with an overall area of 5.6 million square metres was built in rural areas. At the beginning of 1986 the rural population's average provision of housing in relation to the total area of housing was 18.6 square metres (as against 15.2 square metres for the urban population).

70. The standards of medical services provided for the urban and rural populations are being steadily aligned. In 1985, in comparison to 1970, the number of doctors in all specialities per 10,000 of population rose by 31 per cent, while the number of hospital beds increased by 10 per cent; the corresponding figures per 10,000 of the rural population (taking into account the use of urban treatment and preventive medicine facilities) were 77 and 40 per cent.

71. These and other measures ensure that women in rural areas are able to benefit fully and in practical terms from the social and economic, political and individual rights and freedoms affirmed in the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR and from the provisions of the Convention.

Articles 15 and 16

72. For the reporting period no amendments affecting the provisions of articles 15 and 16 of the Convention were introduced into the legislation in force in the Republic, which was discussed in detail in the initial report.